

## Cloning and Functional Characterization of the Early-Lymphocyte-Specific *Pb99* Gene

BARRY P. SLECKMAN,<sup>1†</sup> WASIF N. KHAN,<sup>1‡</sup> WANPING XU,<sup>2</sup> CRAIG H. BASSING,<sup>1</sup> BARBARA A. MALYNN,<sup>1</sup>  
NEAL G. COPELAND,<sup>3</sup> CHRISTIANA G. BARDON,<sup>1</sup> TIMO M. BREIT,<sup>1</sup> LAURIE DAVIDSON,<sup>1</sup>  
EUGENE M. OLTZ,<sup>1‡</sup> NANCY A. JENKINS,<sup>3</sup> JEFFREY E. BERMAN,<sup>2</sup>  
AND FREDERICK W. ALT<sup>1\*</sup>

Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Children's Hospital, and Department of Genetics, Harvard Medical School, and The Center for Blood Research, Boston, Massachusetts 02115<sup>1</sup>; Medical Biotechnology Center, Department of Microbiology and Immunology, and Program in Molecular and Cell Biology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Maryland 21201<sup>2</sup>; and Mammalian Genetics Laboratory, ABL-Basic Research Program, NCI-Frederick Cancer Research and Development Center, Frederick, Maryland 21702<sup>3</sup>

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The *Pb99* gene is specifically expressed in pre-B cells and thymocytes and not in mature B and T cells or nonlymphoid tissues, implying that it may function in early lymphoid development. We have previously described the cloning of an incomplete cDNA for *Pb99*. Here we report the isolation of full-length cDNAs and genomic clones for the murine *Pb99* gene and the mapping of its location to mouse chromosome 8. Sequence analyses of different *Pb99* cDNA clones suggest that there may be at least three forms of the *Pb99* protein generated by differential processing of the *Pb99* transcript. The cDNA with the longest open reading frame encodes a putative protein that has seven hydrophobic domains similar to those of seven membrane-spanning proteins, such as the classical G protein-coupled receptors. To directly address the role of the *Pb99* protein in lymphoid development, *Pb99*-deficient mice were generated by gene targeting, and lymphocyte development in these mice was analyzed.

Lymphocyte development is an ordered process that depends on the assembly and expression of antigen receptor genes and the coordinate expression of nonreceptor genes that encode proteins required for cell growth and differentiation (reviewed in reference 34). The isolation of genes expressed during B- and T-cell development has yielded valuable information about the molecular basis of lymphocyte development. These genes include those that encode transcription factors, signaling proteins, members of antigen receptor complexes, and proteins involved in antigen receptor gene recombination (reviewed in references 1, 7, and 33). For example, recombination-activating genes 1 and 2 are expressed in early B and T cells and encode proteins that introduce double-stranded DNA breaks at the junction of variable gene segment coding and signal sequences and, as such, are critical for V(D)J recombination and lymphocyte development (16, 19, 26, 27, 32).

We have previously described the use of subtractive hybridization to isolate cDNA clones for genes that are expressed during early B-cell development (36). Several of the clones isolated represent sequences that encode proteins of known function, such as CD2, CD19, TCR $\gamma$ ,  $\lambda 5$ , and V<sub>pre-B</sub> (36). However, several sequences were not identified when the clones were compared to genes reported in databases, and we have focused our attention on defining a role for these genes in lymphocyte development. In this regard, we have previously demonstrated that one of these genes, *PLRLC*, which is ho-

mologous to regulatory myosin light-chain genes, is expressed in pre-T cells and in pre-B cells derived from the bone marrow but not in those derived from fetal liver (20). In addition, *PLRLC* expression is inducible by interleukin-7 (20).

Here we report the analysis of another early lymphocyte-specific gene, *Pb99*, identified in this screen (36). *Pb99* is expressed in early B-cell lines up to the pre-B-cell stage and in pre-T cells in the thymus but not in mature lymphoid or nonlymphoid tissues (15, 36). The restricted expression pattern suggests that the *Pb99* protein functions in early B- and T-cell development. We have obtained full-length cDNA and genomic clones for *Pb99* and have determined the intron-exon structure and chromosomal localization of the *Pb99* gene. In order to help define the role of the *Pb99* protein in lymphocyte development, we analyzed *Pb99*-deficient mice generated by gene targeting.

### MATERIALS AND METHODS

**Isolation of *Pb99* cDNA and genomic clones.** The incomplete *Pb99* cDNA fragment (36) was used as a probe to screen a  $\lambda$ GT10 cDNA library derived from the Abelson murine leukemia virus (A-MuLV)-transformed pre-B-cell line 22D6. Positive clones ( $n = 45$ ) were isolated from  $0.6 \times 10^6$  clones screened and were grouped into two types based on restriction endonuclease mapping. The *Pb99.3* and *Pb99.5* clones represented the two types. The *Pb99.2* clone was isolated by screening an oligo(dT)-primed BALB/c mouse intestine cDNA library constructed in the UniZAP XR vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, Calif.) with the *Pb99.3* cDNA.

Genomic lambda phage clones were isolated from a 129sv genomic library (Stratagene) using the *Pb99.3* cDNA as a probe. Two partially overlapping clones were identified and their restriction map was determined by partial restriction digestion and hybridization with T3 and T7 oligonucleotide probes as previously described (28). Fragments of these genomic clones were subcloned into pBlue-script, and oligonucleotides synthesized on the basis of cDNA sequences were used as hybridization probes in PCRs and as sequencing primers to determine the intron/exon structure.

**Interspecific mouse backcross mapping.** Interspecific backcross progeny were generated by mating (C57BL/6J  $\times$  *Mus spretus*)F<sub>1</sub> females and C57BL/6J males as previously described (5). A total of 205 N<sub>2</sub> mice were used to map the *Pb99* locus (see below for details). DNA isolation, restriction enzyme digestion, aga-

\* Corresponding author. Mailing address: Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Children's Hospital, Longwood Ave., Boston, MA 02115. Phone: (617) 355-7290. Fax: (617) 355-3432. E-mail: alt@rascal.med.harvard.edu.

† Present address: Washington University School of Medicine, Department of Pathology and Immunology, St. Louis, MO 63110.

‡ Present address: Department of Microbiology and Immunology, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine, Nashville, TN 37232-2363.

rose gel electrophoresis, Southern blot transfer, and hybridization were performed essentially as described previously (10). All blots were prepared with Hybond-N<sup>+</sup> nylon membranes (Amersham). The probe, a 400-bp *EcoRI/PstI* fragment of the *Pb99.3* cDNA, was labeled with [ $\alpha$ -<sup>32</sup>P]dCTP using a nick translation labeling kit (Boehringer Mannheim); washing was done to a final stringency of 0.6 M sodium chloride–7.5 mM sodium citrate–5 mM potassium phosphate–0.1% sodium dodecyl sulfate at 65°C. A fragment of 4.1 kb was detected in *BglI*-digested C57BL/6J DNA, and a fragment of 5.8 kb was detected in *BglI*-digested *M. spretus* DNA. The presence or absence of the 5.8-kb *BglI* *M. spretus*-specific fragment was monitored in backcross mice.

The probes and restriction fragment length polymorphisms (RFLPs) for the loci linked to *Pb99*, including *Lyl1*, *Gnao*, and *Cbfb*, have been described previously (24). Recombination distances were calculated using Map Manager, version 2.6.5. The gene order was determined by minimizing the number of recombination events required to explain the allele distribution patterns.

**Cell culture.** A-MuLV-transformed pre-B-cell lines were established as previously described (23). Bone marrow cells from  $-/-$ ,  $+/+$ , and  $+/-$  mice were infected with A-MuLV and plated in soft agar; individual colonies were picked, transferred to liquid medium, and expanded. The  $-/-$ ,  $+/+$ , and  $+/-$  genotypes of all cell lines were confirmed by Southern blot analysis (data not shown).

**Generation of *Pb99*-deficient mice.** The *Pb99*-targeting construct (*Pb99KO*) was made by subcloning a cDNA containing the neomycin resistance gene driven by the PGK promoter (PGK<sup>Neo</sup>) between a 1.8-kb *BamHI/EcoRI* 5' *Pb99* genomic DNA fragment (5' homology region) and a 2.5-kb *HindIII/SalI* 3' *Pb99* genomic DNA fragment (3' homology region) (see Fig. 2a). The *SalI* site was derived from the phage cloning arm. A cDNA containing the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase gene driven by the PGK promoter (PGK<sup>TK</sup>) was then subcloned 3' of the *Pb99* 3' homology region to complete the construct (see Fig. 2a). J1 ES cells were electroporated with 15  $\mu$ g of *PvuI*-linearized *Pb99KO* DNA and selected in media containing G418 and ganciclovir as previously described (12).  $+/-$  J1 embryonic stem (ES) cells were identified by Southern blot analysis as described below. These cells were injected into C57BL/6 blastocysts, and chimeric mice capable of transmitting the *Pb99* targeted allele to offspring were identified.

**DNA and RNA analysis.** Genomic DNA was isolated as previously described (14). Whole-cell RNA was prepared using the Trizol reagent (GIBCO BRL) according to the directions of the manufacturer. Southern and Northern blotting were carried out as previously described (35) using Zetaprobe membranes (Bio-Rad) and probes generated by random hexamer priming (Boehringer Mannheim) using [ $\alpha$ -<sup>32</sup>P]dCTP. A 250-bp genomic DNA fragment extending from a *NotI* site in a polylinker to a *BglII* site in the *Pb99* gene was used as a probe (5' KO) to screen for appropriate 5' integration of the *Pb99KO* construct. A 300-bp *EcoRI/PstI* fragment from the 3' portion of the *Pb99.3* cDNA was used as a probe (3' KO) to detect appropriate 3' integration of the *Pb99KO* construct.

**Flow cytometry.** Single-cell suspensions were prepared from thymus, spleen, and lymph nodes as previously described (4). Cells were stained with Cy-chrome (Cyc), fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), or phycoerythrin (PE)-conjugated antibodies and were analyzed by a FACScan (Becton Dickinson). The following antibodies from Pharmingen were used in these studies: PE-conjugated anti-CD4 (RM4-5), FITC-conjugated anti-CD8 (53-6.7), Cyc- and FITC-conjugated anti-B220 (RA3-6B2), PE-conjugated anti-immunoglobulin M (IgM) (R6-60.2), FITC-conjugated anti-CD43 (S7), and PE-conjugated anti-Thy 1.2 (53-2.1).

**Nucleotide sequence accession number.** The *Pb99* cDNA sequence can be retrieved from GenBank, accession number AF249738.

## RESULTS

**Isolation and sequence analysis of murine *Pb99* cDNA clones.** To obtain full-length *Pb99* cDNA clones, the previously obtained (36) incomplete cDNA clone was used to screen cDNA libraries as described in Materials and Methods. Full-length cDNA clones of three types, represented by *Pb99.2*, *Pb99.3*, and *Pb99.5*, were isolated and sequenced (Fig. 1a and data not shown). Sequence analysis revealed that the difference between these three clones is likely due to differential processing of the *Pb99* transcript (Fig. 1a and 2a). The *Pb99.2* clone, which lacks exon 5, contains the longest open reading frame, encoding a putative 542-amino-acid protein (Fig. 1a). *Pb99.3* contains exons 2 through 8, whereas *Pb99.5* is missing exons 3 and 5. In addition, the 5' regions of the *Pb99.2*, *Pb99.3*, and *Pb99.5* cDNAs differ, possibly due to differential splicing of exons that are 5' of exon 2 (data not shown).

Analysis of the predicted amino acid sequence of the longest open reading frame of the *Pb99.2* clone reveals that it contains a short N-terminal hydrophobic region that may function as a signal peptide (Fig. 1b). This is followed by a relatively hydrophilic region of approximately 200 amino acids (Fig. 1b). The

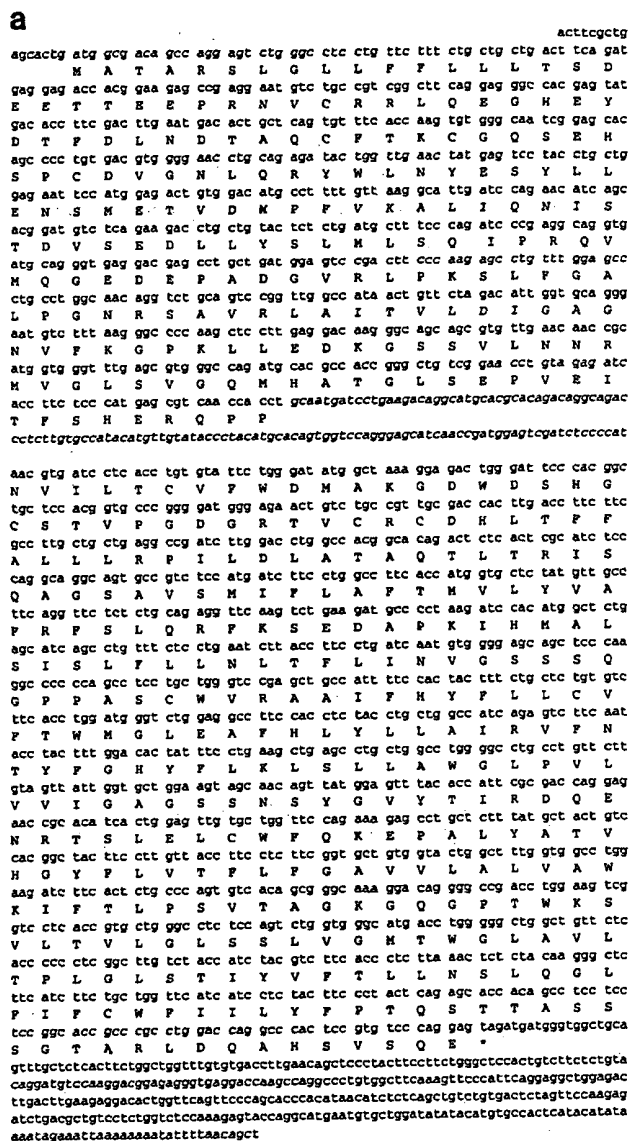
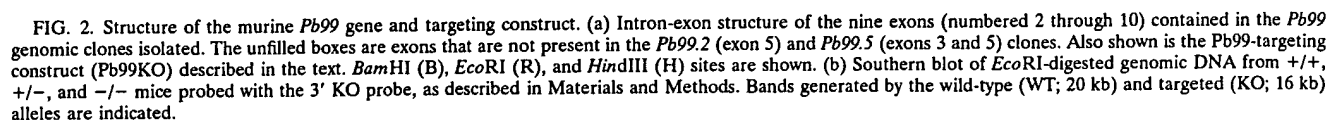


FIG. 1. (a) cDNA sequence and amino acid translation of the longest open reading frame of *Pb99.2*. The nucleotides in italics represent the sequence of exon 5, which is included only in the *Pb99.3* clone. (b) Hydrophilicity plot of the longest open reading frame of the *Pb99.2* cDNA according to the method of Kyte and Doolittle (13).

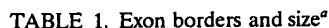
C terminus encoded by *Pb99.2* contains seven hydrophobic regions, suggesting that the putative protein encoded by *Pb99.2* may be a seven-membrane-spanning protein similar to G protein-coupled receptors (Fig. 1b) (2).

**Structure of the murine *Pb99* gene.** Genomic *Pb99* clones were isolated from the 129sv lambda phage genomic library by screening with the *Pb99.3* cDNA. Two partially overlapping



**Chromosomal mapping of the *Pb99* gene.** The mouse chromosomal location of *Pb99* was determined by interspecific backcross analysis using progeny derived from matings of [(C57BL/6J  $\times$  *M. spretus*)F<sub>1</sub>  $\times$  C57BL/6J] mice. This interspecific backcross mapping panel has been typed for over 2,500 loci that are well distributed among all the autosomes as well as the X chromosome (10). C57BL/6J and *M. spretus* DNAs were digested with several enzymes and analyzed by Southern blot hybridization for informative RFLPs using a fragment of *Pb99.3*. The 5.8-kb *Bgl*I *M. spretus* RFLP (see Materials and Methods) was used to monitor the segregation of the *Pb99* locus in backcross mice. The mapping results indicate that *Pb99* is located in the central region of mouse chromosome 8 linked to *Lyl1*, *Gnao*, and *Cbfb* (Fig. 3). Although 174 mice were analyzed for every marker and are shown in the segregation analysis (Fig. 3), up to 187 mice were typed for some pairs of markers. Each locus was analyzed in pairwise combinations

Figure 1 displays a grid of 24 square panels, arranged in 4 rows and 6 columns. The rows are labeled on the left as *Lyl1*, *Gnao*, *Pb99*, and *Cbfb*. The columns are labeled at the bottom with the numbers 88, 68, 6, 5, 0, 0, 5, and 2. Each panel shows a black and white image of a gene expression pattern, with some panels showing a single black spot and others showing a single white spot.



<sup>a</sup> The sizes of the exons and the sequences of the 5' and 3' borders of the nine exons in Fig. 2a are shown.

FIG. 3. *Pb99* maps in the central region of mouse chromosome 8: *Pb99* was placed on mouse chromosome 8 by interspecific backcross analysis. The segregation patterns of *Pb99* and flanking genes in 174 backcross animals that were typed for all loci are shown at the top. For individual pairs of loci, more than 174 animals were typed (see text). Each column represents the chromosome identified in the backcross progeny that was inherited from the (C57BL/6J  $\times$  *M. spretus*)F<sub>1</sub> parent. The black boxes represent the presence of a C57BL/6J allele, and the white boxes represent the presence of an *M. spretus* allele. The number of offspring inheriting each type of chromosome is listed at the bottom of each column. A partial chromosome 8 linkage map showing the location of *Pb99* in relation to linked genes is shown at the bottom. Recombination distances between loci, in centimorgans, are shown to the left of the chromosome, and the positions of the loci in human chromosomes, where known, are shown to the right. References for the human map positions of loci cited in this study can be obtained from the GDB (Genome Data Base), a computerized database of human linkage information maintained by The William H. Welch Medical Library of The Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, Md.).

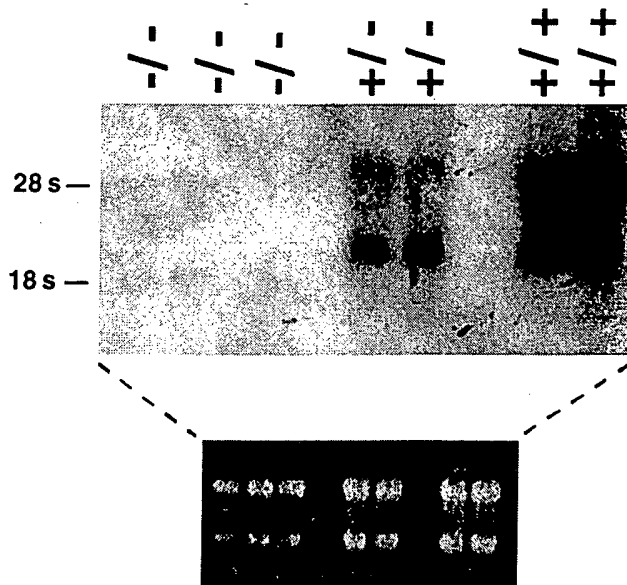


FIG. 4. Pb99 expression in  $+/+$ ,  $+/-$ , and  $-/-$  A-MuLV-transformed pre-B-cell lines. Total cell RNA isolated from three independent  $-/-$  and two independent  $+/-$  and  $+/+$  A-MuLV-transformed pre-B-cell lines was subjected to Northern blot analysis using the Pb99.3 cDNA as a probe. The ethidium stain of the gel is shown to demonstrate RNA loading.

pair of loci are as follows: 14/187 for *Lyl1* and *Gnao*, 0/186 for *Gnao* and *Pb99*, and 8/181 for *Pb99* and *Chfb*. The recombination frequencies (expressed as mean genetic distances, in centimorgans,  $\pm$  the standard error) are as follows:  $7.5 \pm 1.9$  for *Lyl1* and the *Gnao* and *Pb99* loci and  $4.4 \pm 1.5$  for the *Gnao* and *Pb99* loci and *Chfb*. No recombinants were detected between *Gnao* and *Pb99* in 186 animals typed in common, suggesting that the two loci are within 1.6 centimorgans of each other (upper 95% confidence limit).

**Generation of Pb99-deficient mice.** To address the role of Pb99 in lymphoid development, Pb99-deficient mice were generated by gene targeting. The Pb99-targeting vector (Pb99KO) was constructed as described in Materials and Methods (Fig. 2a). Gene targeting by homologous recombination using Pb99KO resulted in deletion of 9 kb of the *Pb99* gene, including eight of the coding exons (Fig. 2a). J1 ES cells were transfected with the Pb99KO vector, and the resulting clones were screened for targeted deletions of the *Pb99* gene by Southern blot analysis of *Eco*RI-digested genomic DNA using the 3' KO probe as described in Materials and Methods (data not shown). Confirmation of appropriate 5' integration of Pb99KO was carried out on *Hind*III-digested genomic DNA using the 5' KO probe (data not shown).

$+/-$  J1 ES cells were used to generate chimeric mice, and those capable of transmitting the targeted allele were identified. These mice were bred with 129sv mice to generate  $+/-$  mice which were in turn bred to generate  $+/+$ ,  $+/-$ , and  $-/-$  mice (Fig. 2b). Since the J1 ES cell is of 129sv origin, the resulting mice have a homozygous 129sv genetic background. Breeding of  $+/-$  mice resulted in the expected number of  $-/-$  offspring, given Mendelian inheritance of the *Pb99* targeted allele. In addition, the  $-/-$  mice appeared grossly normal in size and morphology, and both males and females were fertile.

To assay for Pb99 expression, A-MuLV-transformed pre-B-cell lines were derived from bone marrow of  $+/+$ ,  $+/-$ , and  $-/-$  mice. Pb99 transcripts could be detected in  $+/+$  and  $+/-$

cells but were lacking in  $-/-$  A-MuLV-transformed B cells (Fig. 4).

**Lymphocyte development in Pb99-deficient mice.** Lymphocyte development in  $+/+$ ,  $+/-$ , and  $-/-$  mice was assayed in mice ranging from 3 to 8 weeks of age. Flow cytometric analysis of thymocyte development in these mice revealed essentially normal numbers of CD4 $^-$  CD8 $^-$  (double negative), CD4 $^+$  CD8 $^+$  (double positive), and CD4 $^+$  CD8 $^-$  or CD4 $^-$  CD8 $^+$  (single positive) thymocytes in  $+/+$ ,  $+/-$ , and  $-/-$  mice (Fig. 5b and data not shown). Analysis of peripheral T cells in the spleen and lymph nodes revealed essentially normal numbers of Thy 1 $^+$  T cells (Fig. 5c and data not shown). These results demonstrate that Pb99 is not absolutely required for T-cell development.

To investigate whether an absence of Pb99 expression affects B-lymphocyte development, we performed flow cytometric analyses on bone marrow from  $+/+$ ,  $+/-$ , and  $-/-$  mice. We observed normal numbers of pro-B (IgM $^-$ , B220 $^{dull}$ , CD43 $^+$ , CD2 $^-$ , and CD25 $^-$ ), pre-B (IgM $^-$ , B220 $^+$ , CD43 $^-$ , CD2 $^+$ , and CD25 $^+$ ), and mature B (IgM $^+$ , B220 $^+$  CD43 $^-$ , CD2 $^+$ , and CD22 $^+$ ) cells in the bone marrow of  $-/-$  mice (Fig. 5a and data not shown). The number of B-lineage cells in spleen and lymph nodes also appeared to be normal (Fig. 5c and data not shown). Therefore, Pb99 is also not required for B-cell development.

## DISCUSSION

We have previously described the cloning of several genes that are expressed in immature B cells by subtractive hybridization and have been interested in further defining the role of these genes in regulating lymphocyte development (20, 36). Here we expanded the analysis to include the *Pb99* gene, which is expressed exclusively in early B and T cells and, therefore, likely functions during B- and T-cell development. In the present study we describe the molecular cloning of full-length *Pb99* cDNAs and *Pb99* genomic clones. These analyses reveal that the murine *Pb99* gene spans a distance of more than 30 kb and that at least three different forms of the protein may exist based on differential processing of transcripts.

The *Pb99* gene was mapped to mouse chromosome 8. We have compared our interspecific map of chromosome 8 with a composite mouse linkage map that reports the map location of many uncloned mouse mutations (provided from the Mouse Genome Database, a computerized database maintained at The Jackson Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine). *Pb99* mapped in a region of the composite map that lacks mouse mutations with a phenotype that might be expected for an alteration in this locus (data not shown). The central region of mouse chromosome 8 shares regions of homology with human 19p and 16q (summarized in Fig. 3). In particular, *Gnao* has been mapped to 16q13. The close linkage between *Gnao* and *Pb99* in mouse suggests that the human homolog of *Pb99* will map to 16q13 as well.

Analysis of the predicted amino acid sequence of Pb99.2 shows that it contains a hydrophobic signal peptide and seven distinct hydrophobic domains, suggesting that it may be an integral membrane protein that spans the membrane seven times, similar to the classical G protein-coupled receptors (Fig. 1b) (2). Comparison with sequences reported in the database revealed that Pb99 shares homology with several putative seven-membrane-spanning proteins (3, 6, 8, 17, 21). Most notably, Pb99 shares some homology with members of the recently described EGF-TM7 subfamily of cell surface receptors, which are expressed primarily on white blood cells (reviewed in reference 18). These proteins include the mouse F4/80 (17), hu-

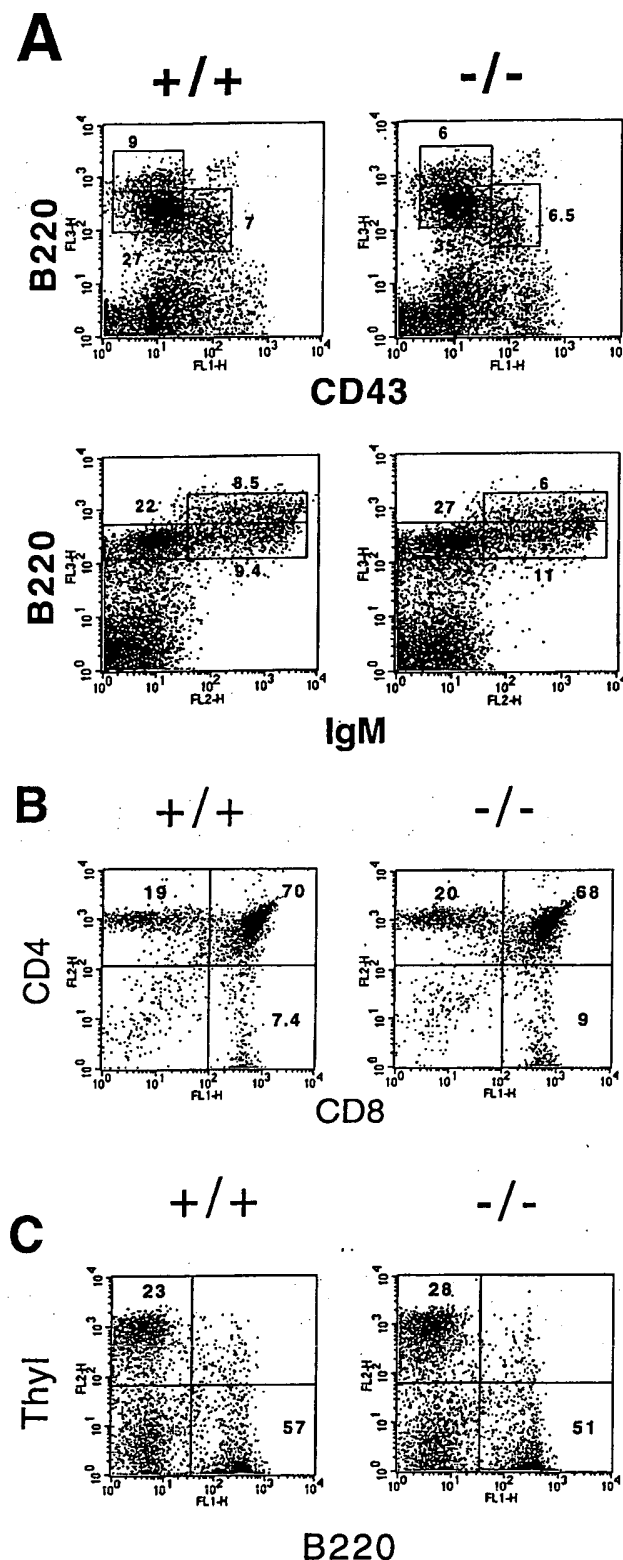


FIG. 5. Flow cytometric analysis of B and T cells in  $-/-$  mice. (a) Bone marrow from  $+/+$  and  $-/-$  mice was stained with Cy5-conjugated anti-B220 and FITC-conjugated anti-CD43 or with PE-conjugated anti-IgM and Cy5-conjugated anti-B220. (b) Thymocytes from  $+/+$  and  $-/-$  mice were stained with PE-conjugated anti-CD4 and FITC-conjugated anti-CD8. (c) Splenocytes from  $+/+$  and  $-/-$  mice were stained with PE-conjugated anti-Thy 1.2 and FITC-conjugated anti-B220. Shown are representative analyses of at least eight mice of each genotype.

man EMR1 (3), and human CD97 (8) proteins. The F4/80 protein is expressed on macrophages early in development, and CD97 is expressed by resting B and T cells and is upregulated upon activation (reviewed in reference 18). Given the homology to hormone receptors and pattern of expression, it has been proposed that the EGF-TM7 proteins are receptors which function in the immune response (reviewed in reference 18). However, a clear role for the EGF-TM7 receptors in the immune response has yet to be elucidated. Pb99 is also highly homologous to a 391-bp expressed sequence tag, p8C12, isolated from a caffeine-stimulated pre-B-cell line (9; GenBank accession number U14114).

Comparison of the deduced amino acid sequences of the human and mouse Pb99 cDNAs has revealed a 79% homology (J. E. Berman and W. Xu, unpublished data). This level of conservation suggests that Pb99 has a functional role; however, analysis of B- and T-cell development in Pb99-deficient mice revealed no significant quantitative or qualitative defects (Fig. 5). These findings do not exclude a role for the Pb99 protein in B- and T-cell development, as in its absence, other proteins may carry out its function. This type of functional redundancy is exemplified by the MyoD and Myf-5 proteins, which play important roles in myogenesis. Mice deficient in either of these proteins exhibit normal muscle development; however, mice deficient in both of these proteins fail to develop due to a block in myogenesis (25). Therefore, it is possible that proteins which are functionally redundant with Pb99 affect normal B- and T-cell development in Pb99-deficient mice.

Alternatively, Pb99 function, although important, may not be absolutely required for normal B- and T-cell development. This was observed with the CD2 and CD5 proteins, which are expressed early in development and which function in lymphocyte signaling. Mice deficient in the CD2 or CD5 protein exhibit normal B- and T-cell development (11, 29). However, more detailed analyses of these mice have subsequently revealed defects in thymocyte positive selection (30, 31). Future detailed analyses of the Pb99-deficient mice will further elucidate the role of the Pb99 protein in lymphocyte function and development (22).

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Barry P. Sleckman and Wasif N. Khan contributed equally to this study.

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